

SURRENDERED

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ized for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc. shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impeded in any way, and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impeded.
Seven: All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed or evacuation of Belgium and Luxembourg. The railways of Alsace and Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for working of the railways in the country on left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the Allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates details of these measures.
Eight: The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command also shall reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.) under penalty of reprisals.
Nine: The right of requisition shall be exercised by the Allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.
Ten: An immediate repatriation without reciprocity according to detailed conditions, which shall be fixed, of all Allied and United States prisoners of war. The Allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.
Eleven: Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with medical material required.
Disposition Relative to Eastern Frontiers of Germany.
Twelve: All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.
Thirteenth: Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civil air, as well as military agents, now in the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) be recalled.
Fourteen: German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Rumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).
Fifteen: Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of supplementary treaties.
Sixteen: The Allies shall have free access to territories evacuated by Germans on their eastern frontier either through Danzig or by the Vistula in order to convey supplies to populations of those territories or for any other purpose.
17—Clause Concerning East Africa.
Seventeen: Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.
IV—General Clauses.
Eighteen: Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other Allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause 2, paragraph 19, with the reservation any future claims and demands of the Allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.
Nineteen: The following financial conditions are required: Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the Allies for recovery or repatriation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the national bank of Belgium, and in general immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of Russian and Rumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the Allies until the signature of peace.
Twenty: Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to location and movements of all German ships. Notification to be given to neutrals freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to naval and mercantile marines of Allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.
Twenty-one: All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of Allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.
Twenty-two: Surrender to the Allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarines cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the Allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under supervision of Al-

lied powers and the United States of America.
Twenty-three: The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the Allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports or for the want of them, in Allied ports, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and placed under surveillance of the Allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type. All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under supervision of the Allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.
Twenty-four: The Allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and positions of these are to be indicated.
Twenty-five: Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the Allied and associated powers. To secure this the Allies and the United States shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all entrances from the Cattagat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.
Twenty-six: Existing blockade conditions set up by the Allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.
Twenty-seven: All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America.
Twenty-eight: In evacuating Belgium coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments, and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.
Twenty-nine: All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the Allies and the United States of America; all merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials of all kinds seized in those ports are to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.
Thirty: All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the Allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the Allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.
Thirty-one: No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.
Thirty-two: The German government will notify neutral governments of the world, and particularly governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, all restrictions placed on trading of their vessels with the Allied and associated countries, whether by the German government or by private German interests, and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately cancelled.
Thirty-three: No transfers of German merchant shipping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.
Thirty-four: Duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours' previous notice.
Thirty-five: This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.
Who Chief Men Are.
Four principal men are forging the destinies of the new Germany:
1. D. Ebert, head of what is virtually a provisional government.
2. Philipp Scheidemann, majority socialist leader, who is mingling with the masses, exhorting them not to follow in the path of the Russian Bolsheviks. But the main plan and execution of the revolt are strikingly along Bolshevik lines. Everywhere councils of soldiers, workmen and peasants are set up.
3. Dr. Karl Liebknecht, independent socialist leader, with anarchistic tendencies. He is the main motive power behind the executive end of the rebellion.
4. Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who appears to retain the good will of the bulk of the population and to have the main fighting forces still in hand. (Hindenburg is reported in other dispatches to have fled with the Kaiser.)
Red Flag On Kaiser's Palace.
Amsterdam—News has been received in Berlin and forwarded here that the garrisons at Doberitz and Potsdam are in the hands of the soldiers' and workers' council.
Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Alt-Moabit street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Baechner, they released only those incarcerated as "war victims." Including former Captain Von Boerfeld, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, which accused Germany of starting the war.
Describing the situation in Berlin late Saturday the correspondent there of The Handelsblad says:

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO.

Evacuate Alsace-Lorraine, Belgium, Luxemburg, Russia, Rumania at once.
Give up for occupation all countries on the west bank of the Rhine.
Give up for occupation Mayence, Coblenz and Cologne, principal Rhine crossings, and territory within a radius of 30 kilometres about each city.
Withdraw from all territory which belonged to Russia, Rumania or Turkey.
Disarm army and navy, hand over most of navy and quantities of war supplies.
Repatriate allied prisoners without reciprocity; return enslaved civilians.
Give "reparation for damage done."
Abandon Russian and Rumanian treaties.
Return money, securities, precious metals taken as loot.
Evacuate Black Sea ports, give up ships taken from Russia, forts and defenses barring way to the Cattagat (entrance to the Baltic).
Submit to allied blockade.
Release own ships to carry food, return all allied ships, and notify neutrals the sea is safe again.

"Since morning the aspect of Berlin has changed completely. Carriages filled with soldiers and civilians moved slowly through streets crowded with sightseers, who are not yet able fully to comprehend the new situation.
"Soldiers carrying red flags shout: 'Long live the republic!' and sing the Marseillaise. There are no police but soldiers are maintaining order. Rail way trains are running.
"On the Imperial palace, the palace of the crown prince and the government buildings red flags were waving. There were hundreds of processions throughout the city in which civilians and soldiers joined."
Copenhagen—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to dispatches from Hamburg.

Three of the four kingdoms which in the once German empire have fallen. King Wilhelm II, of Wuerttemberg has abdicated and a republic has been proclaimed. King Leopold of Bavaria's abdication was announced two days ago. Wilhelm, king of Prussia (former emperor of Germany), also abdicated. The situation in Saxony is obscure.

U. S. TAKES INITIAL PEACE PLAN STEPS

Overturn On War Contracts Eliminated—Building Ban To Go.
Washington—The government initial steps in the program for the country after the peace treaty is signed. These were phases touched on in reports of chiefs.
Secretary of War Baker has ordered all overtime and Sunday work on war priorities commission will order an immediate relaxation on percentage of material available for building purposes, municipal and private. There is a possibility it may be lifted altogether.
The food administration will be continued until the senate ratifies any treaty of peace. In this connection, Administrator Hoover warns against expectation that prices will drop.
The fuel administration will be continued the same length of time. There will be no slackening of the conservation program however.
The war industry and war trade boards also will be continued.
Control of wires and railways will continue for the full period of one year contracted for when they were taken over. The railways will be retained in order to insure that "reconstruction freight" will be hauled promptly through the pooling plan.
Convoying of ships to Europe will cease at once.
Conservatorship of sewers will be discontinued soon, as well as the Cveel bureau.
The government's policy of canceling war contracts will be elastic and will persist to a certain extent, regulation by the government of private industries through its war work bureau so that men will not be thrown out of work.
Ticket-Vending Semaphores.
At Kansas City an electric interurban railway has tried out, with gratifying results, a coin-operated semaphore intended for way stations where cars do not stop unless signaled. To operate the signal, one places a nickel in the slot and presses a lever. This actuates the semaphore arm, ignites a red lamp, and issues a five-cent ticket to the prospective passenger.
The Idle Rich.
"Sherman was right in his famous remark about war."
"Goodness me, I should say he was. Just look at my tie. It's at least two inches shorter this year than last, all because of this horrid war."
Time for Bud to Go.
A couple of friends came to call, bringing with them a neighbor's pet collie, who made great friends with Elizabeth, our little daughter. All went well till eight o'clock, when Elizabeth, greatly worried, exclaimed: "I think you had better take Bud home now; his parents will be getting worried over his being out so late."
Roman Warship.
The men-of-war of the ancient Romans had a crew of 225 men, of which 174 were oarsmen, working on three decks. The speed of this vessel was about six knots an hour in fair weather.

Meatless Days and Meals

Help by reducing the consumption of meat per person for meals in which meat is used. Buy smaller quantities of meat than you used to, but prepare it in such a way that there is enough for the whole family. The flavor of meat may be extended by using bread, cracker crumbs, cooked oatmeal, cornmeal, cracked wheat and hominy, in making meat loaves, casserole dishes, meat pies, baked croquettes, meat salads and hash. In this way you give your family a wholesome, comparatively inexpensive dish which will satisfy their craving for the flavor of meat. The eggs which are added to meat loaf serve to bind it together, and when eggs are expensive, the thickened gravy from the meat will answer the same purpose. Use all left-overs of meat. They can be used to advantage in making soups and gravies or they can be added to scalloped potatoes to give additional flavor.
COTTAGE PIE.
1 1/2 C raw or cooked cold meat
1 1/2 C mashed potato
2 T fat (drippings, etc.)
2 T flour or 1 T cornstarch
2 C meat stock, tomato juice, etc.
Salt and pepper.
Chop meat, season with salt and pepper (onion if desired). Cook fat and flour together. Add meat and pour into buttered baking dish. Cover with seasoned mashed potato and brown slowly in oven.
MEAT LOAF.
2 1/2 C dry bread crumbs, cooked oatmeal, etc.
1 C grated onion
1 C stock or water
1/2 to 1 lb chopped meat—fresh or cooked
1/4 t salt
1/4 t pepper
Mix ingredients thoroughly, shape into loaf, place in greased pan, dredge with flour. Bake 30 minutes if cooked meat is used; bake about one hour if raw meat is used, basting occasionally.
Help by observing strictly meatless days and meals. The average housewife has for years prepared and served dishes which are in reality excellent meat substitutes, although she has not thought of them in that way. By planning her menus so that one or more of these dishes will be served at the special meals, the problem of meatless meals will be solved. In general, milk and milk products,—such as American cheese and cottage cheese,—eggs, fish, nuts, beans and peas may be used as meat substitutes. Increase the family allowance of milk and decrease the allowance of meat. Milk is not relatively an expensive food.
Remember:
That milk is a real food, not merely a drink.
That children need milk to make them healthy and to make them grow.
That more milk and less meat is both healthful and patriotic.
That even at a high price milk is a cheap food for children.

Fresh Home-Made Bread With Real Butter
Sounds good, doesn't it?
Somewhat the very mention of fresh home-made bread bountifully spread with rich golden butter touches a tender chord.
It takes us back to childhood days, back to the old home on the farm, or in the village; back to the time when we tugged at dear old mother's apron strings and "teased her almost to death" for a slice of her wonderful bread and butter.
We never really forget those occasions and it recalls to our mind the superiority of good home-made bread over what is considered good Baker's bread.
This is particularly noticeable when
Lily White
"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"
is employed, as LILY WHITE is made particularly for home baking, and it produces splendid results for every requirement of home use.
It is necessary now, more than ever before, to use good flour, as 25% of the amount of flour is to be used in substitutes, or on the basis of four pounds of pure wheat flour, such as LILY WHITE FLOUR is, to one pound of substitutes.
Besides, it is mighty convenient to have a flour in the house from which thoroughly delicious biscuits, rolls and pastries, as well as the best of bread, can be made.
These results are made possible by the blending of various kinds of wheat which incorporates in the flour the desirable qualities of both the hard and soft wheats.
Also bear in mind that LILY WHITE FLOUR is sold under the guarantee to give perfect satisfaction.
Our Domestic Science Department furnishes recipes and canning charts upon request and will aid you to solve any other kitchen problems you may have from time to time. Public demonstrations also arranged. Address your letters to our Domestic Science Department.
VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY
Grand Rapids, Michigan

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Thanksgiving
The First Day of all Americans
Should find you better prepared in dining room furniture than at any other time.
Your Dining Room, the show-spot of the house on this day, should be so furnished as to give you the feeling that your guests are made comfortable. We ask your inspection of our line in all the Periods both in Brown Mahogany and Walnut.
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